

Moscow, Bonn Agree on Ties, Trade

—See Page 3

**They Report
On Their
Moscow Trip**

—See Page 2

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

(8 Pages)

Vol. XXXII, No. 183



Price 10 Cents

New York, Wednesday, September 14, 1955

**NAACP Urges
Major Rename
Judge Delany**

—See Page 8

Congressman Asks Hearing On Dock Beefs

By HARRY RAYMOND

Rep. Alfred D. Sieminski (D-NJ) yesterday called for creation of a joint committee of lawmakers from the New York and New Jersey State Legislatures to "listen to the grievances" of the longshoremen, as the general strike called by the International Longshoremen's Association began paralyzing shipping along the eastern seaboard and Gulf of Mexico.

Sieminski said the legislatures of the two states had created the Bi-State Waterfront Commission against which the men are striking and they therefore "bear the responsibility for the actions of the bi-state agency."

The striking dockers charge the bi-state commission is operating as a union-busting agency and has acted to abrogate the ILA contract with the New York Shipping Association.

If the law is not working effectively, Sieminski said, it is the responsibility of legislative committees to listen to persons effected by the law.

"I strongly urged that those responsible in the legislatures of New York and New Jersey appoint the appropriate committees to sit as a joint committee and listen to the grievances of the longshoremen in the Port of New York," Sieminski said.

"These men are hard-working American citizens with large families. Their welfare should be the guarded concern of the legislatures of both states."

At ILA headquarters, 265 W. 14 St., reports rolled in of how the general strike was taking effect.

Dockers walked out in the ports of Boston, Philadelphia, Portland and Providence. All New England ports were shut down.

At Miami longshoremen voted unanimously to support the strike. Work stopped immediately on seven ships.

Longshoremen stopped work in Wilmington, N.C. Port officials said they were worried over a shipload of wild animals due from Africa today.

MEET IN HOUSTON

At Houston, Tex., the executive board of the ILA's South Atlantic and Gulf Coast Districts met to decide action. Some 3,000 workers were on the job when the meeting began, but 300 ILA warehousemen walked off their jobs. An officer of the ILA warehousemen's local said the Houston men struck in response to "orders from New York."

Two hundred dock workers in Albany, N.Y., joined the general strike.

Longshoremen in Savannah, Ga., were striking. The ILA reported members of an AFL dock union in Galveston, Tex., which had opposed the ILA, walked out in support of the general strike.

In Baltimore 7,400 dockers re-

mained on the job. August Idzik, of Baltimore, resigned as an international ILA vice-president and announced his dock workers would remain on the piers. He said, after the Baltimore District Council voted to ignore the general strike call, he believed the strike was "detrimental."

At Charleston, S.C., longshoremen voted to join the strike today. They worked yesterday.

IKE PASSIVE

The Summer White House announced in Denver there was no occasion yet for President Eisenhower to intervene in the strike.

In New York State Supreme Court, attorneys for the ILA filed a reply to injunction action brought by the New York Ship-

(Continued on Page 8)

High Court Gets CP Plea to Ban McCarran Act

Survival of the U. S. Constitution is involved in the pending McCarran Act test case, it was urged on the U. S. Supreme Court in a 270-page brief submitted yesterday by the Communist Party. The brief was the first step in the review at this Court term of the

Internal Security Act of 1950, sponsored by the late Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev) and passed over the veto of President Truman. It is an appeal from a 2 to 1 decision of the U. S. Court of Appeals affirming a Subversive Activities Control Board order directing the Communist Party to register itself and its members under the Act.

Attacking the Board's order on a number of grounds, the brief emphasizes the danger principally to rights of free speech and association guaranteed under the First Amendment. It also seeks to invalidate the Act on other constitutional grounds, including the fact

that it would violate the Fifth Amendment by forcing persons to incriminate themselves by registration.

The impact of the Act goes far beyond the Communist Party, attacking alleged Communist front organizations and Communist-infiltrated organizations, with labor unions particularly vulnerable to attack from a hostile Attorney General, the brief points out.

The dragnet character of the Act would lay the legislative basis for a totalitarian state, the brief warns, and adds:

"The Act imposes an unparal-

leled regimentation of speech, press and assembly. It establishes a pervasive censorship over all dissenting expression. It suppresses voluntary association and collective activity for constitutionally protected objectives. It outlaws organizations for peaceful political opposition. It denies individuals their livelihood and otherwise punishes them for innocent association. It prohibits foreign travel and penalizes communication abroad for lawful purposes. In the name of anti-Communism, it is an enabling act for the establishment of totalitarian state.

"Inevitably, the Act employs police state techniques to

Where We Stand

For several days now, we have been appealing for a step-up in the Daily Worker drive for \$64,000 so that \$10,000 might be realized today. This was the amount our printer informed us he must have to continue publication.

We asked for a minimum of a 1,000 readers to come forward with at least \$10 each to ensure our appearance. Scores of supporters responded magnificently, a few with as much as \$100, some with \$50 and \$25 and \$20, most with tens and fives.

Yesterday, we received some large group contributions from Philadelphia, Boston, New Jersey, upstate New York and New York City which, together with the individual contributions, enabled us to give the printer \$5,000 of the \$10,000 he needed by today.

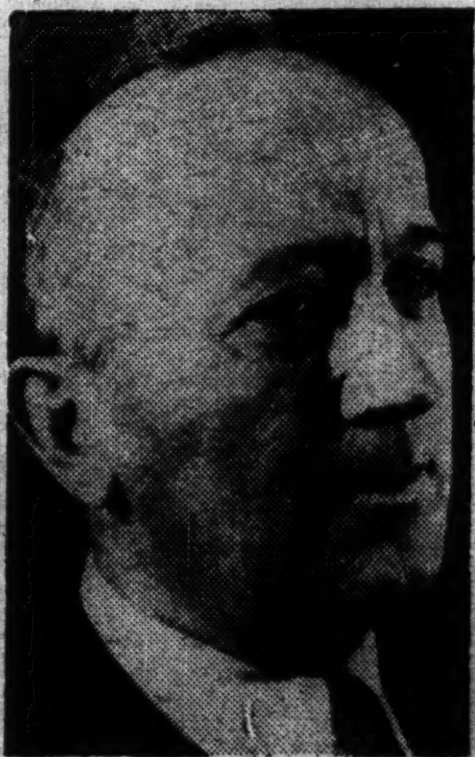
With much persuasion, he agreed to hold off on the other \$5,000 until Friday.

We can raise this money only through your activity and response.

We still need that 1,000 readers who will contribute NOW their \$10 or more. We know there are many more who will contribute in the course of the campaign. The point is we need it NOW.

We urge all Worker subscribers who have received coupon booklet from us to turn in all they have collected—with their book numbers—instead of waiting to complete their booklets.

Send your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y.; or bring them to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor, or to the Workers Bookshop at 50 E. 13 St.



FOSTER

achieve its police state objective. It revives the despotic principle of legislative determination of guilt. It establishes arbitrary and irrational standards of proof. It provides for adjudication by a biased administrative tribunal whose sole function is to implement the predetermined verdict. It coerces self-incrimination.

"The impact of the Act as a whole upon American liberties is greater than its separate invasion of constitutional rights. In the totality of its provisions, the Act has no legislative counterpart in our history.

"Ostensibly, its target is the Communist Party and the system of political thought which it represents. But Communists are only its first victims. The Act authorizes the proscription of

(Continued on Page 3)

They Tell About Their Trip to the Soviet Union

Senator DWORSHAK

By Sen. HENRY C. DWORSHAK
Written for United Press

MOSCOW, Sept. 13. (UP)—As the climax of my five day visit in Moscow, I was pleased to join with four Senatorial colleagues for a two-hour visit in the Kremlin with Premier Nikolai Bulganin and Communist Party first secretary Nikita Khrushchev.

The correspondents have already reported on the discussions which took place.

They emphasized the resumption of trade relations between the United States and the Soviet Union as the basis of a better political understanding.

When the question of the Cominform was presented, the two Soviet leaders made a forceful defense of the Communist ideology and declared they considered nothing more honorable than to bring about a Communist society which they deem better for the individual.

Secretary Khrushchev did most of the speaking, in a forceful, impressive manner. Premier Bulganin, who is dignified and suave, frequently smiled and nodded his approval, and interjected occasional comments.

These Soviet officials apparently were proud to remind our delegation that the Iron Curtain has been lowered and that travel by Americans is being encouraged. Khrushchev asked us "what kind of a curtain there is in the United States" with the stringent restrictions like fingerprinting "which is used for criminals."

He added: "You are accustomed to things like this—we are not."

Throughout the conference I felt that these two Soviet leaders had obtained their positions of leadership by virtue of their abilities and their devotion to Communism as a highly desirable pat-



DWORSHAK

tern of political and social organization.

While discussing trade relations, it was apparent the two leaders were interested in buying machinery and machine tools and possibly some surplus agricultural commodities.

However, they stressed that, because of inability in the past to procure such imports, the Soviet Union had been compelled to become self-sufficient.

There is also the aspect of psychology if the Soviet Union were to import extensive foodstuffs from the United States. Soviet citizens have undoubtedly been encouraged to believe that it is not essential to bring in imports of any kind.

It is quite apparent the people of the Soviet Union want peace, not war. They are friendly and cordial and only the future will disclose whether it is possible to relieve the tension which has marked relations between East and West in recent years.

(Other senators participating in the Kremlin interview were Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn); J. Allen Frear (D-Del); Milton R. Young (R-N.D.); and George W. Malone (R-Nev.).

Mrs. George W. MALONE

By MRS. GEORGE W. MALONE
Written for United Press

MOSCOW, Sept. 13.—During a two hours visit along with my husband and four other Senators in the Kremlin with Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin and first secretary of the Communist Party Nikita Khrushchev, Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev were very friendly, apparently very frank, very realistic and very charming, too. They impressed me as being two vigorous and vital men.

(So did Mr. (deputy premier Lazar) Kaganovich and Mr. (former Premier Georgi M.) Malenkov on the occasion of our visit with them last week.)

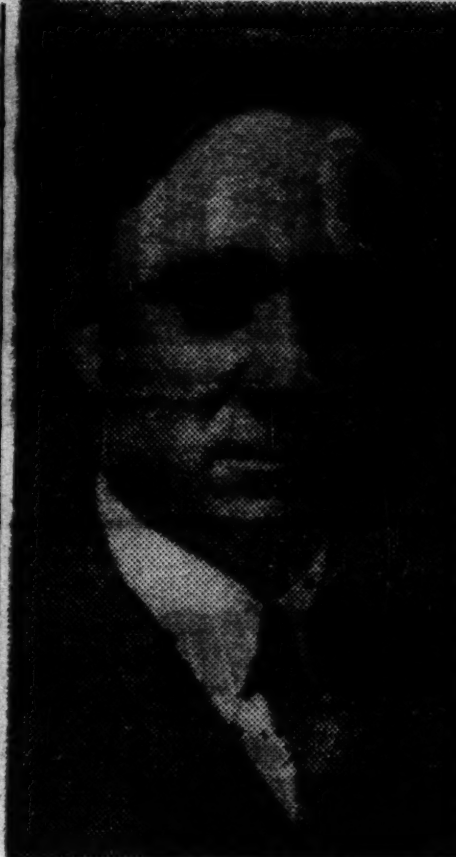
They have an aura of power that impresses women as well as men.

They talk and act as though they are going some place. And the country's appearance does not belie it.

They have patience, and talk of accomplishments in terms of decades and centuries—not as we do in the "right now."

I couldn't agree with my husband more that it is time for us "to look at our hole card," pay up our debts, lighten the burden of our taxpaying citizens by reducing our taxes and spending our money to make our own country secure. Perhaps if we're very well prepared we may have peace for a long time. And as my husband says further, "Just make our own system work."

I'm mighty glad I came and I shall be mighty glad to get home.



DOUGLAS

Justice DOUGLAS

Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas said yesterday, after a six-week tour of the Soviet Union, that there is "no doubt about the sincerity of the friendliness of the Russian common man toward American visitors."

Justice Douglas and his wife who spent 10 days with him in the Soviet Union arrived by plane from Helsinki, Finland.

Douglas said he toured the Soviet Union as a "sightseer" on a purely social visit.

He said, "the people everywhere were very hospitable, very friendly, and very curious about America. I was treated cordially everywhere."

Douglas said the only incident during his tour of 11 republics of the Soviet Union occurred in Stalinabad, the capital of the republic of Tadzhikistan in Southern Russia, where a policeman threatened to arrest him after he took a flashbulb picture on the street at night.

A Soviet intourist agency interpreter who was with Douglas talked him out of it.

"Apparently the word had not gotten down that the patrolman was supposed to be friendly," Douglas said.

Douglas said he observed that food was plentiful "but wages do not compare with those of the worker in the United States."

The tall, gray-haired Supreme Justice said he "sat in" at several non-political local court trials, but he could not say whether they were "fair."

His visit to the Soviet Union climaxed a three-month global tour which also took him to Japan, the Philippines, Indochina, Burma, India and Iran.

Douglas said he and his wife expect to rest for two or three weeks at the farm of his brother, Arthur F. Douglas, near Rutland, Vt., or on Cape Cod before returning to Washington for the convening of the Supreme Court on Oct. 3.

Algerian CP Calls for End of Colonialism

PARIS—A call for the realization of a friendly united Algeria free from colonialism was made by the Algerian Communist Party in a statement issued recently.

The statement published in the France Nouvelle on Aug. 27 declared that despite the intensified suppression by the colonial rulers, the national movement of the Algerian people against colonial rule had never assumed such a big scale as it did today, but no terrors or threats could smother the legitimate national aspirations of the Algerian people.

The elimination of the colonial system and the struggle for national liberation was the foremost question of the day, the statement added. The national aspirations of the Algerian people did not conflict with the interests of the workers and democratic people in Europe or Israel, the statement stressed.

The way to settle the Algerian question was to respect Algeria's national character, set up a democratic republic and maintain a union freely agreed upon with France on the basis of equality and mutual respect for existing interests. It pointed out that the Algerian Communists were at present struggling for the carrying out of the land reform for the Algerian peasants.

The statement called upon the Algerian people to take the state affairs into their own hands and asked France to negotiate with the competent representatives of the Algerian people. To make the talks effective, all sorts of suppression must first be stopped, it said.

Trainmen In Tentative LIRR Pact

The Long Island Railroad and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen reached a tentative agreement yesterday on wages and hours.

Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., National Mediation Board member said representatives of the railroad and the union will meet tomorrow morning to execute a formal agreement.

"Everything is going to be all right now," said O'Neill, who mediated the lengthy dispute.

Members of the independent union pulled a surprise, rule-book slowdown during the morning rush hour Monday and delayed travel by as much as an hour and a half.

The union had demanded a shorter run as the standard for a day's work, increases for conductors and brakemen, and an hour's extra pay for trainmen who have to uncouple cars.

CHINA READY TO MAKE ALL EFFORTS TO EASE TENSION

TOKYO, Sept. 13.—Peking Radio said today that China is "ready to make all necessary effort" for further improving relations with the U.S.

The broadcast quoted an editorial in the Peking People's Daily hailing the agreement reached at Geneva for returning civilians of both countries as "a good beginning."

It said the agreement "has furnished fresh and conclusive proof that given sincere desire on both sides to solve questions, all international disputes can be settled by negotiation."

"With this agreement reached by both sides, discussions will shortly begin on item two of the agenda—other practical matters now at issue between both sides,"

the broadcast said. It warned, however, that it "is therefore regarded as very important to ensure the strict observance of the provisions of the present agreement so that the Chinese civilians in the U.S. can actually and quickly return to their motherland."

Peking Radio said that "artificial obstacles" during the Geneva talks caused some trouble. It listed these as mainly the "fabricated story about so-called maltreatment of 11 American airmen, the clamor, disregarding China's sovereignty, for the release of all Americans, including convicted criminals now in jail, and such inspired news reports that the talks were 'deadlocked' or a 'repetition of the Panmunjom negotiations.'"

BRITONS CHEER MALIK AS HE SWITCHES ON PEACE LIGHT

By ALISON MACLEOD

LONDON.—Thousands of happy people in Blackpool stopped singing "I do like to be beside the seaside" in order to greet Jacob Malik, the Soviet Ambassador, with an outburst of tumultuous cheering.

Television viewers had a close-up view of Malik, who was there to press the switch that lights up the famous Blackpool illuminations. He looked happy, confident and unruffled despite a howling wind.

The Mayor of Blackpool, welcoming Malik, said: "We invite him to switch on the lights—not only at Blackpool, but the lights of the world."

Malik brought the greetings of the Soviet people to "Lancashire, the oldest industrial area of your

country, the skill of whose craftsmen is known all over the world."

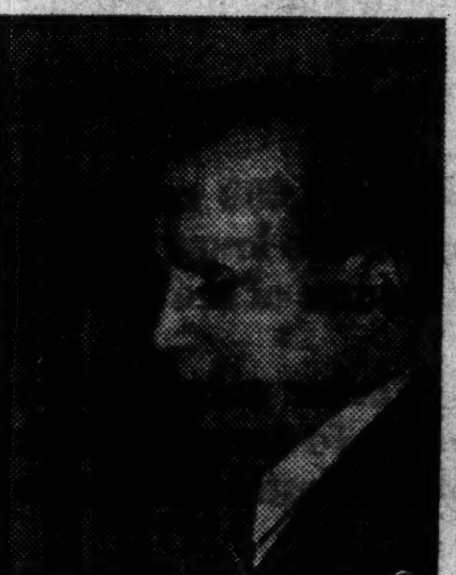
The occasion, he said, reminded him of the great popular celebrations held in Soviet towns when a new power station is opened.

In particular, it made him think of the opening of the first power station in the world to be worked by atomic energy.

Tremendous applause greeted this and every other reference to the peaceful uses of the atom.

The applause rose to a climax when Malik said: "I hope that soon the illuminations of your town will be obtained by the peaceful use of atomic energy."

Then exclaiming "A good holiday and a happy festival!" Malik pressed the switch which started a series of relays gradually spread-



MALIK

First to appear were the words "Peace and good-will" blazing all over the front of the town hall.

Then the lights spread onward, up to the top of the famous tower along the "golden mile" and up to the pleasure grounds in the distance, while the crowd were still cheering and applauding Malik's speech.

The first sightseers had taken up their positions soon after noon. But the high winds forced many of them to seek shelter. Two hours before the switch-on, however, the square in front of the town hall was a seething mass of people.

While the crowd awaited the arrival of Malik there was community singing led by Reginald Dixon playing a specially constructed organ on a platform outside the town hall.

Jeff School Opens Fall Registration

Registration for Fall Term courses began this week and will continue through Oct. 8 at the Jefferson School of Social Sciences, 16 Street and Sixth Avenue.

Classes begin the week of Oct. 3; and officials of the School are urging students to enroll in advance, so as not to miss the first session.

The Jefferson School's fall program includes 66 ten-session classes in all fields, together with six sections of the full-year Institute of Marxist Studies, First and Second Year. Bulletins announcing the class schedule may be obtained at the School.

During this and the following two weeks, the Registrar's Office will be open from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Monday through Thursday, to 6 p.m. Friday, and to 2 p.m. Saturday.

Sen. Bridges Still Bellicose On Formosa

BRETTON WOODS, N.H., Sept. 13.—Sen. Styles Bridges (R-NH) predicted today the U.S. would fight if necessary to "protect" Formosa and the Pescadores.

Bridges, addressing the annual conference of the National Association of Attorneys General, declared:

"We must not give one inch from the position we have taken."

Moscow, Bonn Agree on Ties, Trade

Supreme Court Gets CP Plea

(Continued from Page 1)
every organization which does not conform to authoritarian standards of political orthodoxy, and the punishment of its members as heretics. Its terms and the principles which it establishes deny the protection of the First Amendment to all Americans and impose a system of thought control upon the whole people."

Warning that the premises of the Act and the SACB order are "coerced conformity, suppression of peaceable advocacy and assembly, imputation of guilt by association, conviction by legislative fiat, trial by a biased tribunal, judgment on the basis of irrational and vague standards, and reliance on the testimony of professional perjurers," the brief continues:

"If these execrable policies—condemned here and abroad as 'McCarthyism'—may lawfully be applied to petitioner, they will inevitably be extended to the people as a whole."

"Indeed, the techniques which the Act and the Board employ against petitioner have only recently been used to indict four Democratic administrations and the present Republican administrations for 'twenty-two years of treason,' to impugn the loyalty of two former Presidents, and to impeach the integrity of the foreign service and the armed forces."

WAR HYSTERIA

The brief points out that the Act was passed during the summer when the Korean war began when it was widely believed that World War III was opening.

"This was the political estimate that underlay its enactment," the brief goes on. "Yet many Americans, including the President, opposed the Act, rightly recognizing that in time of crisis it is essential to the national security to protect fundamental freedoms against false appeals to expediency."

"Under no circumstances could the national security have been promoted by the wholesale sacrifice of civil liberties and the rise of McCarthyism which resulted from the cold war and the hot war in Korea. Moreover the justification for the onslaught on the Constitution has proved unfounded."

"A truce was negotiated in Korea. International tensions have relaxed. The leaders of the West and the Soviet Union are exploring avenues and establishing procedures for the peaceful settlement of differences. The President has stated, on the basis of his experiences at Geneva, that Soviet leaders are as sincere as he is in their desire for peace. Each of the four heads of state at Geneva declared his belief that the new spirit of conciliation makes a lasting peace a hopeful and realistic possibility."

"This perspective of peaceful coexistence of the two systems is incompatible with the premise of the Act."

"In a period of 'competitive coexistence,' no government which infringes the fundamental liberties of its citizens can hope to win the respect and confidence of other peoples. A decision sustaining the Act and the order of the Board would sacrifice our heritage of freedom and irretrievably handicap the nation in the 'contest for the hearts and minds of men.'"

'OUTLAWRY STATUTE'

Sharply assailing the theory that the McCarran Act is merely a "disclosure" law, the brief terms it an "outlawry statute," and adds:

"The total impact of the Act is such, therefore, that if the organization registers, it destroys itself and jeopardizes the livelihood and liberties of its members. If a member registers, he destroys himself. On the other hand, if there is no registration, the organization, its

officers and members are subject to severe criminal penalties which cumulate for each day of non-registration. A registration order, therefore, affords an illusory choice between suicide by registration or governmental execution for non-registration."

Stressing the Act's destructive effect on the electoral process, the brief continues:

"A statute which required the Republican and Democratic Parties to make even a non-opprobrious public listing of their members would be clearly invalid as an invasion of the right of privacy of political opinion and affiliation. It is even more necessary to safeguard this right in the case of unpopular minorities, as revealed by the history of the early Jeffersonians, the abolitionists and trade unions."

"Anonymity of membership in unpopular groups, and especially minority parties, is indispensable to freedom of political action. Almost every minority group which ever advocated substantial social change has been the object of bitter attack and public vituperation. All of them, including every new political party, would have been strangled in their infancy if they had been required to reveal the names of their members. To permit this handicap to be imposed on a minority party by a legislature composed of its opponents is to destroy the electoral process."

A BIASED BOARD

The Act violates due process by establishing a Subversive Activities Control Board which is necessarily biased, the brief declares. It points out that unless the Communist Party is found guilty under the Act the SACB cannot find other organizations to be "Communist fronts" or "Communist infiltrated." The Board therefore had a vested interest in reaching a finding adverse to the Communist Party, since otherwise it would have destroyed its own reason for continuing existence, the brief asserts.

The Communist Party brief bears down heavily on the use of testimony from professional witnesses, some of whose testimony has been rejected in other cases as incredible. The brief points out that the SACB supported its finding of fact by referring to Harvey Matusow's testimony 24 times, Manning Johnson's 25 times and Paul Crouch's 36 times.

Matusow has publicly confessed to having given false witness in this proceeding as well as others. Johnson's testimony against Dr. Ralph Bunche was rejected by a United Nations committee and Crouch, long on the payroll of the Department of Justice as an informer-witness, has now been rejected even by that government agency.

The Act was passed over President Truman's veto Sept. 30, 1950. The Attorney General filed a petition with the Subversive Activities Control Board on Nov. 22, 1950. An order directing the Communist Party to register was handed down by the SACB April 20, 1953.

The U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C. sustained the order by a 2 to 1 vote with a judgment entered Dec. 23, 1954. Judges Prettyman and Danaher making up the majority against dissenting Judge Bazelon.

Application for review of this decision was made by the Communist Party on April 13, 1955 and review was granted on all phases of the Act at the end of the Spring term of the Court.

This is the first case under the Internal Security Act of 1950 to reach the high court.

Promptly after the Board's order in 1953 directing the Communist Party to register, Attorney General Brownell filed petitions before the SACB against a dozen other

MOSCOW, Sept. 13.—The Soviet Union and West Germany tonight signed an historic agreement to establish diplomatic relations. The agreement, ending a five-day conference here, was signed by West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin in a formal ceremony. Full details of the accord were not immediately available but it was understood to provide for at least some delay in the exchange of Ambassadors.

In an exchange of letters with Bulganin, Adenauer included a reserve clause stating the two houses of the West German parliament must express themselves on the matter first. Bulganin agreed to this clause.

Reliable sources said it was understood the cases of German prisoners would be reviewed.

West German Ambassador Felix von Eckhardt said "we have been given the assurance that prisoners will be returned in the near future."

The agreement also called for trade negotiations to start soon.

The agreement was in the form of two letters, one from Bulganin to Adenauer and one from Adenauer to Bulganin.

The Chancellor stated the German Federal Republic "wants to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union." He added the clause calling for approval by the German Parliament.

150 NEWSMEN

Some 150 western and Soviet newsmen and photographers witnessed the signing ceremony. The two delegations lined up on either side of the long white felt-covered table at which the talks were conducted.

The two-page final agreement

organizations as alleged "Communist fronts." With the passage of the Communist Control Act of 1954, greatly enlarging the scope of the McCarran Act, the category of "Communist infiltrated" organizations came into being.

This new section of the law has been used to attack the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, an independent union. The Department of Justice has announced that it contemplates action against other trade unions under the broadened McCarran Act.

Outcome of the Mine, Mill case as well as that of the alleged ruling in the current proceeding.

The petition was filed by attorneys John J. Abt of 11 Park Place, New York, and Joseph Forer, 711 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Oral argument before the Court is expected to take place in the Fall.



ADENAUER

was encased in a red plush folder lying before Adenauer and Bulganin.

The Chancellor and the Pre-

mier waited for photographers to record the scene, and then each signed with pens from an ornate twin-pen set on the table.

The two men then rose and shook hands warily across the table. They sat down again, and Bulganin looked inquiringly at Adenauer, as if to say: "Is everything all right?"

The chancellor nodded back, and then both men and the entire delegations rose from the table.

Details of the agreement were expected to be given in a final joint communique prepared by Soviet foreign minister V. M. Molotov and Bonn foreign minister Heinrich von Brentano.

Molotov and von Brentano sat down together to draw up the joint statement after the final plenary session.

Bulganin said smilingly to newsmen:

"Everything has ended well, as I told you it would yesterday."

Negro in Alabama Kidnaped, Beaten By 3 White Men

CARROLLTON, Ala., Sept. 13.—Three white men who kidnaped Mutt Jones, 21-year-old Negro, at gunpoint, and hit him with a shotgun were charged with a misdemeanor today and released on \$500 bond.

The defendants were charged with assault and battery, which is punishable by a fine of \$500 and/or six months in the county jail.

The three were identified as Wiley McGee, 24, a service station operator; Cecil Sullivan, 27, and James L. Roberts, 25, a sawmill operator, all of Cordo, Ala. McGee also was charged with "presenting firearms," another misdemeanor.

Pickens County sheriff R. B. Shields described the three men as "being well thought of around

here." Shields said the case bore a similarity to the Mississippi outrage in which a 14-year-old Negro child, Emmett Louis Till, was abducted by two white men and was later found slain.

Shields said he charged the men with assault and battery and presenting firearms at another and would notify Federal authorities of possible grounds for Federal kidnap and civil rights charges.

The men dragged Jones into a car and drove him to a beer parlor at Columbus, Miss., Shields said.

The Commonwealth Discusses the Daily Worker

The following editorial, entitled "The Daily Worker" was printed in *The Commonwealth*, a Catholic magazine, in its Sept. 15 issue. The issues which it presents are discussed in today's *Daily Worker* on page 5.

We have recently been much concerned over the Louisiana sugar strike, and over the widespread silent treatment it has received in most of the nation's press. Expressing this concern in an Aug. 12 editorial, we noted that one of the few newspapers to give the strike coverage was the Communist *Daily Worker*.

Our point (perhaps it should have been spelled-out) was that it is shameful for the nation's press to leave issues of this importance to the official organ of the Communist party; it is a disgrace, where such a clear issue of social justice is involved, that the *Worker* is left an open field to exploit it for its own ends.

And exploit it the *Worker* did. The Aug. 15 issue of the paper carried a banner headline announcing "Catholic Weekly Lauds Worker's Labor News." The news story that followed did not distort what we had in

our editorial, but the mere fact that this story appeared in the *Worker* distorted our original intention, which was most certainly not to "praise the *Daily Worker*" but rather to criticize the general press for neglecting its duty.

All this poses a serious question. The general press has, on the whole, ignored the importance of the Louisiana sugar strike; and the Communist newspaper did report it accurately. If one mentions this fact, however, he risks being used by the *Worker* for its own purposes. What then should one do?

It seems clear to us that one must continue to report things as they are, even at the risk of being used by the Communists. The only alternatives are to ignore things as they are or simply to shut up entirely. When one is used, however, by Communists or by anyone else, there does seem some reason for setting the record straight, and that is what we would like to do here.

Will the *Daily Worker* please note, and publish under a page-one banner headline, the following fact? The *Common-*

wealth never has, and never will, "praise" the *Worker* for anything, because this magazine knows too well the poisonous motives behind all of the Communist paper's works. If the *Worker* writes something that it is true (as it did in the sugar strike story) we will admit that it is true, and we will never be against something merely because the Communist Party is for it. But everything the *Worker* represents remains hateful to what this magazine stands for, and no friendship between us could ever be possible.

In an Aug. 5 lead-editorial (which, incidentally the *Daily Worker* did not report) we wrote: "In this era, two fundamentally different concepts of man and civilization confront each other. . . . The two rival systems are competing for innate superiority and for the loyalty of men all over the world. Whether the war be cold, lukewarm or hot, it is war—and it will be war until one or the other of the two systems changes its fundamental character." This war continues, and in it the *Commonwealth* and the *Daily Worker* fight on opposite sides.

Studebaker Workers Return But Watch Negotiations

By HAROLD CASTLE

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 13.—At a special meeting here at School Field, some 3,000 Studebaker workers reluctantly accepted the request of the International officers of the CIO United Auto Workers that they abandon their picket lines and call off their strike. Negotiations with the company are being resumed, with the participation of officers.

The strike, the first since the Studebaker workers struck in the 1880s, under the old Knights of Labor during the days of wagon manufacture, lasted 10 days. While the workers have had dozens of stoppages, this was their first official strike.

Considerable pressure build-up was necessary to get the workers back on the job. The company ended negotiations with Local No. 5 bargaining committee here on the ground that the strike was "unauthorized." The press headlined this story to discourage the militant strikers, who covered every nook and cranny of the many buildings so that not a car left town.

The local leadership, under the pressure of the International and district officers, also urged ending of the strike. The strike, in the first place, was called when the membership, at a meeting of some 4,000, voted over 85 percent to reject the proposal of Studebaker's president to continue working under the old contract on a day-to-day basis. This was a tribute to the maturity of the Studebaker workers who only a year ago had accepted the wage-cut package deal on the grounds that it would help the company compete and "save jobs."

This overwhelming vote to strike was the workers' way of giving the bum's rush to the corny "partnership in progress" line that the company has been peddling.

ADDED PRESSURE

To put added pressure on the workers to return to work, Father Theodore Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame, in his invocation at the meeting made a plea for "peaceful" settlement of company-union problems.

The general feeling of the workers was that it was wrong on the part of the International to call off the strike. They felt they had the company over a barrel since its competitors have settled and Studebaker cannot afford to hold up production on the new model. This time the workers were using the "competitive position" of Studebaker to their own advantage!

They acceded reluctantly to the demand to return to their jobs because they did not wish to be in a position of taking on both the company and the International union as well as the local leadership.

The power, unity and militancy of the 10 day strike was not lost on the company. It was reported that the company already has agreed to grant the union demand on seniority. This involved the dispute in the recent layoff of 1,800 men, in which the company violated seniority provisions so that 48 men were working with 46 men on the streets.

DAILY REPORTS

Union officials are said to have agreed to give daily reports on the progress of negotiations and to authorize a new strike if negotiations bog down. This was the official response to the militant mood of the workers. It is also reported that at the meeting workers raised sharply the question of a cash settlement to wipe out the effects of last year's wage cut deal.

The biggest issue out here as far as the negotiations are concerned is:

Will the contract be written so as to defend the workers against the vicious speedup that the company is putting over on them?

For the past month, there has been one stoppage after another on the issue of production standards. By Article 17 of the old contract, the company has the



right to set production standards at will. They can only be challenged by the workers in a long, cumbersome, many-step grievance procedure.

The result is that the workers' hands are tied by this Article 17 and their backs are broken by the speedup. By the time the grievance procedure is exhausted, the job is finished.

When the workers were on piece work, before last year's package deal, they had the right to stop production norms cold if they didn't agree with them.

Since the Bendix workers in town have just won a contract, with the support of the International, in which the company's attempt to put over a similar "production standards" article was dumped, the Studebaker workers are determined to get the company speedup artists off their backs as well. Article 17 must go, is their attitude.

Many workers feel that the company will give them GAW and the general package, but will hold out on the speedup. That was the main reason for the many stoppages last month and the main reason for hitting the bricks.

As one of them put it: "Sure they'll give us a few nickels as long as we guarantee them the right to grab back a dollar for every nickel by speedup through production standards. That's why

Article 17 is so important."

There is talk of getting a clause in the contract which grants the right to grievances and to strike on production standards. That has been incorporated in some recent UAW contracts. That is good. However, it is not enough by itself.

By Article 17, with its long-drawn out grievance procedure, a grievance can be stalled endlessly before the strike stage is reached. Also, workers are not going to want to strike over every grievance on production standards. That is why the key to fighting speedup is to eliminate this speedup article and give the workers the right they formerly had to oppose a proposed production norm on the spot, by the workers right in the department where it is proposed, at the time it is proposed, with no phony gimmicks about "trying it for 30 days," etc.

To the worker this is the main issue. This is what hurts most. This is what they hit the bricks for. This is what they will judge the contract by. They went back to their jobs reluctantly at the insistence of the International officers.

The Studebaker workers will judge the new contract and all the negotiators from top to bottom by what they do about Article 17 and the speedup-production standards set-up.

GLASS WORKERS GET A 'LAYAWAY PAY RAISE'

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 13 (FP).—The nation's two largest glass producers and the CIO United Glass & Ceramic Workers agreed on a jobless pay plan that gives each employee a vested interest in his own individual layoff fund. The plan is in effect a layaway pay raise.

The settlement, made with Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. and Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., will provide some 23,000 workers with up to \$30 a week for 20 weeks, either for layoffs or prolonged illness. The layoff plan agreement extends the life of a recently negotiated one-year pact for two more years.

The companies will contribute 5 cents an hour to a fund for each worker, until each employee's fund reaches a maximum of \$600, with no withdrawals permitted during the first year. Money above that amount will be set aside for the worker as additional vacation pay. If the employee leaves or is discharged he will get all the money in his fund.

Also provided is an annual 5-cent increase in 1956 and 1957, to be apportioned between wages and fringes in future negotiations.

Declare Ohio Bell Telephone Workers in 'State of Strike'

CLEVELAND, Sept. 13. — A "state of strike" was declared by the CIO Communications Workers against the Ohio Bell Telephone Co. throughout the state, as the deadline passed in negotiation of a long-standing wage dispute.

There was no walkout of phone workers, nor was a time set for a walkout to go into effect.

"Our action will come at what we consider to be the opportune time," state CWA director Thomas Mitchell said. The union had demanded a "substantial" wage increase for the company's 16,000 employees. The company's best offer, rejected by the union, was for increases from \$1.50 to \$4 a week.

The Racist Roots of the Emmett Louis Till Murder

By WILLIAM PATTERSON

The mutilated body of Emmett Louis Till lies in the grave. Only memories of the bestial racist nature of his death remain. They recall the face of the murdered

Harry T. Moore and his beloved wife. They conjure up the face of Reverend George E. Lee and Lamar Smith, two Negroes murdered in Mississippi in cold blood—because they attempted to exercise their constitutional right to the ballot. Names of the murderers of these men are known. Yet no State or Federal government agency moves to bring them to the bar of justice.

The memory of the death of this teen-aged Negro lad will never pass. It permits no mental peace. It offers no mental pause. It records an insistent demand that the knell of Domsday shall sound now for the malignant racist policies of the rulers of America. Tolerance of the murderous cult of racism must come to an end!

The death of Emmett Louis Till demands the legal execution of his Hitler-like murderers. But Justice in Mississippi does not come easily. Those who struggle to this end must raise a cry heard round the world that the genocide murders of black people in the United States violates the spirit of Geneva and threatens world peace. American democracy cannot bear the weight of racist crimes. The racist theories and practices of those who rule our country are no longer the sole concern of American citizens. American racism is the concern of all mankind.

COURT DEFIED

The murder of this school boy cannot be separated from the contemptuous defiance of the Supreme Court desegregation order by a number of Southern states. Jimcrow and segregation, the maintenance of black ghettos, the development of new forms of lynch justice are proof that respect for the dignity of Negroes has sunk to a new low. Some southern states are hoisting the lynch stained banners of States' Rights above the Federal Constitution. There is secession within the Union. The federal government has placed its stamp of approval on this contamination of national unity and morality.

There has been no murder of a Negro, no act of injustice done the Negro people that has not had the sanction of the governments of the Republican and Democratic parties. President Eisenhower and his Attorney General Brownell have not spoken.

The murder of Emmett Louis Till intensifies the growing deterioration of law and order in America. Here in these racist crimes is a conspiracy to overthrow the government with force and violence.

The murder of this lad was planned and executed deliberately, bestially, and with malice aforethought. Young Till's murder was allegedly committed in the protection of white womanhood. In that name and behind the skirts of white women the Ku Klux Klan, White Camillas, White Circle League, White Citizens Councils and other bands of racist terrorists are organized and permitted to pillage, burn and murder.

The white ruling class while despoiling Negro women tries to create the illusion of respect for white womanhood. There is only womanhood. It knows no distinction of color. The unpunished lynchings are in the name of respect for white womanhood destroying the moral integrity of the Republic.

CONSPIRACY

Young Till was murdered by men who in their schools,

churches, residential areas, lily-white organizations have been imbued with all the myths of white superiority and of their divine right to use force and violence in their relations with colored peoples. In their courts, their legislative bodies where jimcrow laws are formulated that in violation of the Constitution take precedence over Federal legislation. They daily learn that the fundamental law of the land is but a scrap of paper when basic questions concerning the status of black Americans are at issue. Here the conspiracy to make force and violence in policy of government is successfully hatched. The Ben Davises, Claude Lightfoots, Pettis Perrys, Claudia Jones were the avowed enemies of this conspiracy.

Racism is force and violence in the realm of human relations. Racism reveals cultural decadence. In Southern states it constitutes a fascist rule today. Racism is a measuring rod for those who would know the degree of national immorality. Racism has become a gift of government to those who would pillage, murder, exploit and oppress. It is handed down from father to son at the behest of those who own and control the vast resources of our land and exposes the hoax of gradualism.

Racism has become a weapon by which to aggravate the super-exploitation of the "lesser breed." American racism is an export commodity. The cult of the white supremacist must go.

The American people must take into their own hands the historic task of ending racism. The illusions that there is equal justice in the courts fostered by continued application there for a redress of our grievances must be dispelled. The courts must be persuaded by the militant dynamic demonstration of the people.

Jimcrow and segregation, racism in all its evil manifestations is a policy of government in our U.S. Only the aroused and angry voice of an awakened people can end this hell on earth. The voice of Negro militant leadership must aid the country to redeem democracy. The terrible wrongs we condemn have already aroused the hatred of responsible mankind.

ACTION PROGRAM

The Civil Rights Congress calls for:

1. The conviction and execution of the murderers of Emmett Louis Till.
2. Rigid enforcement of the Supreme Court's desegregation order.
3. The apprehension and conviction of the murderers of Harry T. Moore, Reverend George Lee and Lamar Smith.
4. Give Paul Robeson and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois their right to travel passports.
5. End the farcical trial of Claude Lightfoot.
6. Dismiss all charges against Benjamin Davis.
7. Bring federal action against all jimcrow state legislation.
8. Release Claudia Jones, Pettis Perry and all other fighters for civil rights.
9. Put an end to legal lynchings by the courts.

American racism must make way for a democracy embracing all and for world peace. The creed of the racists must be outlawed.

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 25 N. 12th St., New York 1, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7854.
Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.
3 mos. 8 mos. 1 year
Daily Worker only \$4.00 \$7.00 \$12.00
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(Except Foreign)
Daily Worker & Worker 4.75 8.00 13.00
The Worker 2.00 3.00

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY
AND SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW
PRESS, INC., 25 East 12th Street, New
York 2, N. Y., Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954
Cable Address "Daily Worker" New York, N. Y.

COMMONWEAL AND D.W.

ON AUGUST 15, the Daily Worker featured prominently an account of an editorial in the Commonweal, Catholic magazine, in which the Daily Worker was cited for reporting accurately the long and bitterly-fought Louisiana sugar strike. It need hardly be said here that the Commonweal isn't particularly interested in throwing roses our way. The editorial was intended as criticism of the press in general for ignoring that strike rather than as praise of our paper.

The editorial in the Commonweal and our calling attention to it has apparently caused some difficulties for the magazine's editors and resulted in an explanation to its readers. This took the form of another editorial in the Sept. 16 issue which was reprinted in full on page 3 of today's issue of the Daily Worker. In it, The Commonweal editors emphasize their differences with this paper and conclude that "The Commonweal and the Daily Worker fight on opposite sides."

The magazine tells its readers that it "never has and never will praise the Daily Worker for anything," but will "admit" to "what is true" in the paper and "will never be against something merely because the Communist Party is for it."

The position of Commonweal seems clear. But there is something significant in what The Commonweal said in its editorials.

First the mere public acknowledgement that the Daily Worker did something that deserves commendation is a departure from recent years. It would not have happened a year ago during the wilder moments of the current McCarthyite thought-control era.

Second, the Commonweal polemizes with people in its own camp on the issue and restates its intention of taking a stand for truth and objectives "even at the risk of being used by the Communists."

The Commonweal takes this stand within the framework of its own vigorous anti-Communism. We on our part have no illusions about The Commonweal's basic ideological position. But we stress that the big public issues before America today are not Capitalism vs Communism or Catholicism vs Communism, as some would have it. The issues are peace, jobs, economic security, and protection of civil rights and liberties. We are more interested in underscoring those immediate issues upon which we, The Commonweal and many, many others have a common ground than in harping on the ideological concepts that divide us.

GOP SLOGANS FOR 1956

THE REPUBLICAN state chairmen have just held a week-end school at which they studied their lessons for '56. Exactly what they wrote down in their notebooks is not known. But a pretty good idea can be gathered from the commencement address of Prexy Eisenhower.

The GOP campaign slogan for '56, Eisenhower told the graduating class, was "peace, prosperity and progress." And to these three, he added, "Abraham Lincoln."

By peace, Eisenhower means the Geneva conference which has opened the eyes of the American people to the possibility of putting an end to the cold war and the threat of the H-bomb. That Eisenhower went unwillingly to the conference and that he is already trying to dampen the enthusiasm over the meeting will not prevent him from using that historic conference for vote-getting purposes.

By prosperity does Eisenhower mean the fabulous profits of the big corporations—at the expense of schools, hospitals and other needs of the people—as well as the high, although slippery, level of employment? By "progress" and "Abraham Lincoln," does Eisenhower mean to cover up the pillaging of the public funds and resources by the Cadillac Cabinet, the tax raids on the treasury, the give-away scandals, all of which account in good measure for the fabulous profits?

Meanwhile, the Democratic Party leaders seem to be getting nowhere fast. Their latest — from the mouths of Harry Truman, Senator Lyndon Johnson and others — is to criticize the Administration not for slowness in ending the cold war and reducing the astronomical arms budget but for some relatively small cuts in arms expenditures!

The GOP demagoguery for '56 is already in the works with probably much more still to come. This presents a challenge, in the first place, to the labor movement and its aim of ousting the Cadillac Cabinet.

Send Birthday Greetings to Smith Act Victims

SEPTEMBER 14—

AL LANNON will be 48 years old.
Address: Box No. P.M.B. 23517
Petersburg, Va.

SEPTEMBER 16—

SID STEIN will be 41 years old.
Address: Federal House of Detention, West Street,
New York City, N.Y.

SEPTEMBER 18—

JACOB (POP) MINDEL will be 74 years old.
Address: Box No. P.M.B. 11151
Danbury, Conn.

SEPTEMBER 23—

ARNOLD JOHNSON will be 51 years old.
Address: Box No. P.M.B. 23518
Petersburg, Va.

THE RECENT DECISION

of the top body of the CIO's Textile Workers Union of America to open a drive for a substantial wage increase is certainly welcome, although belated news, for the workers in the industry. But we are keeping our fingers crossed because it is still to be determined whether this decision is more serious than many of the past similar programs, and whether there is real power and will back of the objective.

Textile is labor's weakest link, and a very big link it is, affecting a million workers. Those workers are also the key to a changed South.

We will have an early opportunity to find out how serious this drive is, as one of the union's major segments, involving some 12,000 members in the dyeing and finishing plants, most of whom are concentrated in the Patterson-Passaic area, negotiate for a new contract.

THE DYER AND FINISHING locals, preparing for their current contract negotiations, set demands for a raise of 25 cents an hour; supplementary layoff pay on the pattern of the auto union's settlement; a third week vacation after 10 years of service; additional contributions for the pension fund; two additional paid holidays and other improvements.

The dyers are among the strongest organized sections of the TWUA and their union consciousness runs back for many years. They are among the most militant of the union's members and are probably the union's best foot forward if the intention is to really go to town on the program recently projected by the TWUA's general executive board. The dyers can be the testing ground for a reversal of the standstill or downward trend that has plagued the textile workers for at least five

World of Labor

by George Morris

Is the Textile Union Really Serious Now?

years.

Emil Rieve, the TWUA's president noted when he announced the union's plans that the textile workers are "still at 1950 wage levels." That's right, they hadn't a raise since 1950, and some even suffered cuts. He estimated that while average industrial wages ran up 35 cents an hour or more for the period, "textile wages have stood still."

EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT William Pollock in a recent interview over the CIO's radio program, as reported in CIO News, also noted the industry's workers are "working in 1955 for the same wages they earned in 1950." The union's problem in the period has been mainly "fighting off" wage cuts, he said. Pollock estimated textile wages average \$1.30 an hour compared with \$1.80 in manufacturing generally. The gap between average union wages and earnings of union textile workers is probably still wider.

It seems to me that the TWUA has just about hit dead end. Although it is still the largest union among the less than third of the workers organized, its ability to even hold what it has is now seriously under question unless a drive to IMPROVE conditions gets under way in dead earnest.

You can't go forward on the basis of a defensive struggle—just "fighting off" wage cuts. The 13-week strike in New England was only for a "status quo" contract. The bosses wanted to cut wages. What enthusiasm can you build among \$1.30-an-hour workers after that kind of a fight. Only a struggle that wins can be the basis for building.

IT IS NO SECRET, of course, that the leaders of our textile unions — CIO, AFL and independent—don't enjoy much confidence among their rank and file. How can they in face of the record they themselves point out? But if they expect to get anywhere at all with the new program for a big raise, the No. 1 requirement for them is to place some confidence in the workers.

The workers will fight if given the leadership and the means to fight. If they fought so solidly for 13 weeks in New England to stop a wage cut, they'll fight all the harder for a substantial raise.

The Southern workers have given adequate evidence in recent months—in telephone, railroad, hotel, sugar, phosphate as in textile—that they are ready to fight. The settlements of the 1955 wage round ranging from 15 to 20 cents plus an hour, are leaving the textile workers still

(Continued on Page 6)

TODAY ABROAD

by Joseph Clark

Adenauer's Opponents Vindicated in Moscow



THOUGH the West German-Soviet negotiations are still on at this writing one thing is clear already: the chortling of the reactionary press about Adenauer "standing up" to the Russians will be short-lived.

The French newspaper Le Monde aptly pointed out recently that Adenauer was strictly a product of the cold war. Take away the cold war and he again becomes just a mayor of Cologne even while remaining a "chancellor." Adenauer's big difficulty in Moscow was that the Geneva conference had been a success.

But here we'd like to discuss not so much Adenauer's difficulties in Moscow but the consequences to our country of this development. Contacts between the West German regime and the Soviet Union are going to be expanded. Existing trade between them will also be increased.

For our country, however, the major question is how Germany can be removed as a source of potential danger. Our country's interest is that Germany shall become part of a peaceful Europe. Twice in the lifetime of most Americans German militarism had exploded the peace of Europe and in each case Americans died, victims of German militarism. Therefore the issue of German unification is inextricably connected with the issue of European security.

ONE of the biggest achievements of the Geneva Big Four meeting was that it linked German unification with the establishment of an European collec-

tive security arrangement. This very fact makes the continued efforts of our government and of Adenauer, to remilitarize West Germany and put its divisions into NATO, the big obstacle to settling the German question.

As far back as April 17, 1950 Walter Lippmann wrote a column entitled "Neutralized Germany?" in which he concluded:

"Reunited, they (the Germans) cannot without catastrophic consequences to themselves and the world enter either military coalition. . . ."

Today there are two coalitions in Europe. One is NATO, in which U. S. armed forces play the dominant part. The other is the Warsaw alliance in which the Soviet Union plays the leading part.

In the case of NATO, which preceded the Warsaw alliance by about seven years, the Soviet Union was excluded and its application to join rejected. In the case of the Warsaw alliance it was originally open to all the states of Europe. Furthermore, it specially provided for self-dissolution as soon as Germany became part of a European collective security arrangement.

By continuing to insist on getting a new Wehrmacht into NATO the Administration dooms its foreign policy to failure. The West German-Soviet negotiations in Moscow were sure evidence of the bankruptcy of a policy which relies on getting Wehrmacht divisions into NATO.

SINCE the single biggest in-

terest of all Germans is the unification of their country the entire initiative is handed over to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union negotiates first with the Big Three on this matter. Then it invites West Germany to Moscow. Adenauer has to accept. But he says he must discuss German unification. The Russians reply—with pleasure. But when Adenauer is in Moscow he tell the Russians, sorry we can't negotiate unification because that must be the prerogative of the Big Four. The Russian say again, with pleasure. But they add that the unification of Germany is surely a matter of primary concern to the Germans. Certainly the Germans must be involved in the matter.

All of which reduces Adenauer to smaller dimensions than his Western sponsors had anticipated. Adenauer comes back to Bonn from Moscow with the position of his political opposition in West Germany vindicated.

The West German Social Democrats and Trade Unions had warned Adenauer that reliance on rearmament and NATO would block the way to reunification. They had argued that West Germany must negotiate with the Soviet Union for reunification. And now the proof of their intentions came from Adenauer's mission itself.

The net effect of this is that even within Adenauer's Christian Democratic party and within his whole coalition there are powerful demands for dropping the discredited policy which John Foster Dulles has imposed. The October 27 Geneva meeting of the Big Four foreign ministers will succeed as the Wehrmacht policy recedes.

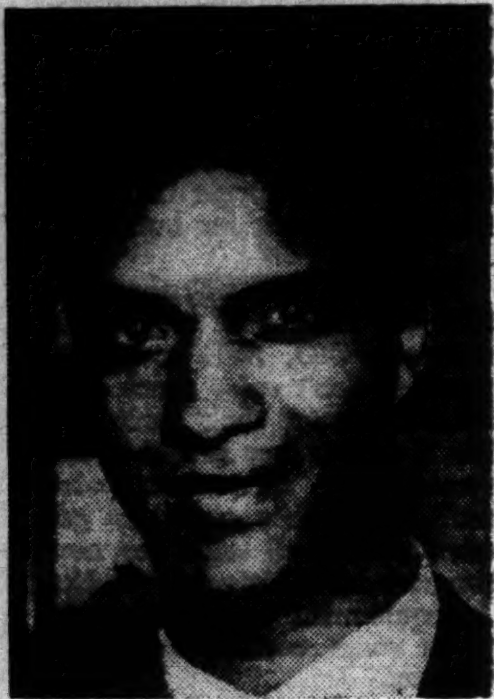
Movies, TV and...

by david platt

'Phenix City Story,' An Unusually Good Movie

The Phenix City Story, at Loew's State is described by its makers as a "fictionalized documentary" about "the most vicious town in the United States"—Phenix, Alabama.

It is a surprisingly good anti-crime film, revealing a big hunk of truth about this notorious town of some 23,000 whose main industry for half a century has been "vice"—gambling, narcotics, prostitution. Run by gangsters and protected by the police force, the courts and top local and state government officials, the industry's yearly take was around \$100 million. A lot of it came from the 50,000 soldiers stationed at nearby Ft. Benning, Georgia.



ES EDWARDS

The film was written for the screen by Crane Wilbur and Dan Mainwaring and it follows closely the sensational news story of June 19, 1954 which told of the assassination of Albert Patterson, 60-year-old lawyer and prominent Alabama political figure who had joined up with a group of citizens to break the stranglehold of the underworld and the police on the town and won the democratic nomination for State Attorney General. Patterson's campaign slogan was "man against crime." The former state senator and unsuccessful candidate for Lieutenant Governor pledged that if elected he would drive out the racketeers and their political friends.

John McIntire gives an excellent performance in the role of Albert Patterson who is shown turning down \$25,000 a year to work for the police protected gangsters because "I want to sleep nights." At the same time he refuses to "stick my neck out" by going along with the Betterment Association. It's futile to buck a stone wall, he tells a friend.

The old man changes his mind and joins the anti-crime group when his son, John Patterson, also a lawyer (played by Richard Kiley) returns from abroad and is horrified to see so many people still engaged in manufacturing loaded dice, slot machines and crooked cards marked with tiny pin points—and the beatings and murders with the police force looking the other way.

Young Patterson had just come back from Germany with his wife and two kids. He had been prosecuting German war criminals. Now he sees the same thing happening in his own town. When his frightened wife insists that they leave "this awful town," he replies, "I can't. There's a war on."

"But our kids were safer in Germany," she cries.

"Yes, but that was because we fought back."

The young lawyer has powerful democratic principles. He refuses to go along with those who are for using vigilante tactics against the vice ring. He believes that the voters, if given a chance, will oust the criminal element legally. Soon he has his father convinced that he should run for State Attorney General on an anti-crime ticket. On primary day, the ballot boxes are rigged against old Patterson in Phenix but the votes of the rest of the state give him the nomination. In a matter of days he is done in by John Larch, a muscle man for the police-underworld political machine.

James Edwards, Negro star of Home of the Brave has a small but intense and dignified role in the film.

Playing the part of Zeke Ward, who is employed in one of the dives, the young Negro incurs the wrath of the crime bosses when he saves John Patterson from being blackjacked from behind and possibly killed by one of their hoodlums. The next day, the Negro's only child is run down by a gangster's car and killed right in front of the lawyer's house. They leave a note for him warning: "This will happen to your kids too."

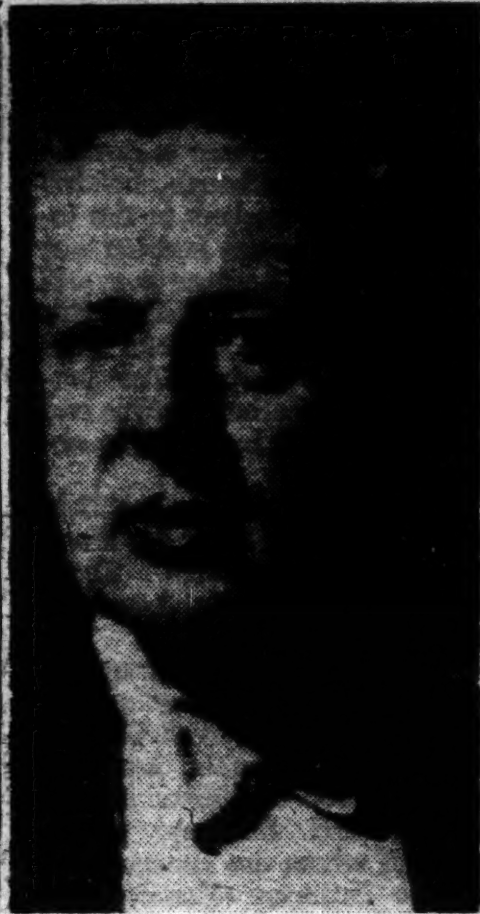
Outstanding is the scene where Edwards uses all his physical and moral strength to restrain young Patterson from taking the life of one of the killers of his father.

In words which come across the screen as large as life, he cries: "We Negroes have been fighting against things like this all our lives. Don't you think I wanted revenge on the killer of my child. All our lives we have been fighting to get people to stop taking things into their own hands."

The film was well done under Phil Karson's able direction. Part of its effectiveness comes from its authentic backgrounds. A lot of it was shot in Phenix itself. The behavior and speech of most of the members of the cast, particularly those playing the parts of policemen and crime bosses have the true flavor of reality. The performances of Edward Andrews, as the crime boss, and John Larch, his top bruiser have a stinging effect, like that of a horse-whip, on the emotions. Some viewers will find the film over-violent. But that is not the most serious fault that I found with 'The Phenix City Story.'

The film departed from reality by its failure to show that the previous Attorney General of Alabama was one of the men charged with engineering the murder of Albert Patterson and that the Mayor of Phenix also had large investments in Phenix vice, and even allowed the vice operators to continue on the q.t. after the Alabama National Guard took over. The film contained one or two lines that hinted at these things but it never showed a direct tie-up of top government men with the underworld. The higher-ups are treated with kid gloves in 'The Phenix Story.'

I was also bothered by the fact that John Patterson and the other 'reformers' seemed much more disturbed over the killing of whites than over the killing of a Negro child. I understood that a bit better when I learned, after seeing the film, that the real-life John Patterson, who was later elected Attorney General of Alabama, is a powerful foe of desegregation.



Leopold Stokowski (above) is the new musical director of the Houston Symphony Orchestra. The 73-year-old maestro will conduct ten of the orchestra's subscription concerts this season with guests doing the others. Stokowski's plans include expanding the orchestra's program to include opera, ballet, concerts for children, extensive choral work, dramas and recordings. He says he expects to present a lot of modern music. The pull of Stokowski's name has already boosted advance ticket sales for the twenty Monday and Tuesday night subscription series to an all-time high, it was reported.

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

TV

Yankees-Detroit (11) 1:55
Movie: The Overlanders—NY TV debut (2) 6:15 (Australian film)
Fairy Tale Time (9) 6:30. Kids
Inspector Fabian (4) 7
Movie: An Inspector Calls (British) (9) 7
Weather (11) 7:10
News (2) 7:30
Disneyland (7) 7:30
Cases of Scotland Yard (11) 8
Father Knows Best (4) 8:30
MGM Parade—Debut (7) 8:30
Movie Museum—Western with William S. Hart (9) 8:30
Dodgers-St. Louis (9) 8:55
Play: It's Only Money (4) 9
Confidential File—Debut (11) 9.
Narcotics
Thrills in Sports (13) 9
Harlem Spotlight (13) 9:30
Play: Julie Harris in A Wind from the South by James Costigan (2) 10
This Is Your Life (4) 10. Jennie Crossinger
Boxing: Tony DeMarco vs Chico Vejar (7) 10
Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. in The Milkman (4) 10:30
Weather and sports (2) 11:10
Steve Allen (4) 11:15 to 1
Movie: An Inspector Calls (British) Midnight (9)

RADIO

Yankees-Detroit WINS 1:55
News, all stations 5:55 and 6
Stan Lomax, sports WOR 6:45
Edward Murrow, WGBS 7:45
Disk Derby WGBS 8:30
Dodgers-St. Louis WMGM 8:55
Oscar Wilde's Poetry read by Wallace House WQXR 9

MOVIES

Mr. Roberts, Radio City.
Tiger Girl (Soviet), Stanley. Comedy of Circus Life.
Marty, Sutton.
Summertime, Astor.
The Man From Laramie, Capitol.
Red Shoes (British), Baronet.
Gate of Hell (Japanese), Guild 50th St.
Seven Little Foys (Bob Hope), Loew's circuit.
Phenix City Story, Loew's State
Othello with Orson Welles, Paris
Bicycle Thief and Tomorrow Is Too Late (Italian) World

DRAMA

Inherit the Wind, Reopens at the National Sept. 17 with Melvyn Douglas in the leading role.
Othello, N. Y. City Center

The Artistry of French Mime, Marcel Marceau

Starting Sept. 20, the Phoenix Theatre (Second Ave. at 12th St.) will introduce the celebrated French mime, Marcel Marceau to New York audiences.

A few weeks ago Marceau performed at the Stratford Music Festival in Toronto, Ontario. Our readers will be interested in the following description of Marceau does the kind of work, published in the progressive weekly, Canadian Tribune:

"Mime is the form of dramatic expression that appears to me as being closest to Man," declares Marcel Marceau, one of the leading exponents of the art, performing at the Stratford Music Festival.

Marceau's program is in two parts. Selections of solo mime, and A Soldier's Tale by Igor Stravinsky and the Swiss poet C. F. Ramuz.

Although the second half was given "top billing," it is in Marcel Marceau's solo program in this reviewer's opinion, that the great heights of artistry are reached. For Marceau succeeds where Stravinsky and Ramuz failed—in using fine technical ability to express the emotions closest to people.

The solo half was in three sections: Exercise in Style, in which Marceau acquainted us with the mime form, The Pantomimes of Bip, in which he uses his form to present a particular character he has created, and The Public Garden in which he creates many characters.

In the Exercises he "walks" against the wind, or up and down an imaginary flight of stairs, showing us that through the movement of his body alone he can create the illusion of intensive action.

Bip is a character created by Marceau and described by him as being the "silent witness of the life of all men." Bip wears a battered old hat that is trimmed with a lovely red rose. It is the only addition to his costume that distinguishes it from the rest of his program, yet in itself seemed to symbolize the beauty which is in man, and which he forever seeks. Bip and the Butterfly best reveal Marceau's craftsmanship and artistry.

He enters the stage hunting for a butterfly, and on spying it, throws his imaginary net over it. He then reaches underneath the net and very carefully extracts the butterfly, using thumb and index finger. The rest of his hand and arm suddenly becomes the imaginary butterfly.

He takes a bottle from his pocket and gently places the butterfly in it. Soon he spies an even more beautiful butterfly, and with much difficulty captures it. In his excitement he is careless when taking it from the net. The butterfly flutters hesitatingly. Finally to Bip's horror (and ours) it dies. Bip is overcome. He reaches for the bottle, carefully lifts out the first butterfly and tries to release it. It flutters and stops, flutters again... and when it finally flies away, it leaves Bip's happiness complete, and the audience too is relieved.

In The Public Garden, Marceau plays a statue in the park, and the numerous characters who pass in an afternoon.

A Soldier's Tale is a Russian folk tale by a narrator (William Needles) and enacted by three characters to musical accompani-

ment. The music by Stravinsky and the adaptation of the story by Ramuz, tells of a soldier (Douglas Rain) going back to his village after a long time away from home.

In his pack are his small treasures: a picture of his girl, and a violin. The Devil (Marcel Marceau) cajoles him into trading these for a book on how to become rich.

His riches do not bring him happiness, since he misses his former simple pleasures, but finds he cannot return to them. He finds a lovely princess (Lillian Jarvis) whom he can marry if he can cure her illness.

To do this however, he must have his violin. He pleads with the devil to permit a re-exchange of possessions. The devil accedes and he marries his princess. But against Satan's orders he agrees to take her to his former village, and the devil then snatches her back.

Originally conceived as a mobile piece in 1914, the production was of necessity very informal. The players who were not occupying the centre of the stage waited in full view of the audience for their turn. The orchestra, conducted by Paul Scherman sat on stage, the narrator would occasionally speak with the actors, filling in now and again when an extra actor was needed.

Stravinsky's score was to this ear, dissonant, often obscure and frequently wandered far away from the demands of the story. Though the story is based on what was originally a Russian folk tale, the program notes tells us that "for their own purposes they (Stravinsky and Ramuz) denationalized the soldier—Ramuz vaguely setting the story in Switzerland, and Stravinsky avoiding the use of the Russian folkidiom that characterized many of his earlier pieces. As a matter of fact, several different nationalities are reflected in the score: German—in the Choral, Spanish, Argentine and even American jabb. . . ."—L. S.

TEXTILE

(Continued from Page 5)

farther behind the general march—at least by 50 percent. The textile union has no alternative but to fight, and fight soon, if it wants to survive.

We often hear it said that the AFL-CIO merger will bring the strength needed for the kind of a struggle and organizing drive that needs to be waged in textile.

There is much truth in that. But if the textile unions wait for the merger to automatically release its benefits, they'll be very much disappointed. If the textile unions take a head start NOW and build up a real wage movement and strike where necessary to climax by the middle of fall, their drive can become the first and immediate focal point for the united labor movement's attention when the CIO-AFL merger convention meets.

LAST 3 DAYS

"ALEKO" and "TIGER GIRL"

STARTS SAT. SEPT. 17

"RUSSIAN HOLIDAY"

STANLEY THEATRE

214 Avenue between 41st and 42nd Streets

People's Artists

HOOTENANNY

Saturday
Sept. 24
The Pythian
135 W. 70 St.

People's Artists first big songfest of the fall season, featuring Fete Seeger, Eleanor Stein, and many others. Hootenanny time is reunion time—time to meet old schoolmates, summer friends and camp pals. Tickets \$1.25 in advance (reserved) at local bookshops and People's Artists, 124 W. 21 (WA 9-3997), \$1.50 at door.

A Poem for Michael Gold

By RICHARD DAVIDSON

Hey Mike
You still read like one hell of a howling army.
(The Hollow Men might have been written yesterday morning.)
You can call shots on a guy
I guess that comes from knowing them and talking to them and
Getting their insides.
God knows how few writers do that.
You were around when a lot of us
Were just learning how to scrub our faces
And stand on two wobbly legs.
You told us about the jungles Mike Gold
About how a fellow feels when he hears his baby cry
And there's nothing to feed it.
You told us because you knew the songs.
Not a phony line in one of them.
You sang 'em when you first scratched the sidewalk.
When you stand on the rooftops of the city.
(A kid of 15 maybe learning how to climb)
And listened to a joe on a soap box
Telling people to sing their songs not alone
But altogether.

We never knew, some of us, 1932, but we had our times.
(You were there too Mike Gold.)
Some of us finished under a cross in the Bastogne.
And some of us came out, a little dirty, hungry,
hoping the whole damn World would get some sense
And stop trying to beat each other's brains out.
And some of us got lost and didn't know where the hell the street ended.
So we threw rocks through the windows, slugged a cop
Some of us growing up like struggling weeds with nowhere to grow.
Some of us to land in a hunk of dirt called Korea.
You understood us Mike Gold.
Decades of understanding or
Sometimes a guy tries to forget
The place he grew from
The place he was glad and lonely at, where he scrambled on all fours
Or hid his head in a pillow at night to hide his pain.
Maybe that's why Mike Gold you read like yesterday morning
Because you didn't forget
In a time when forgetting has become the National pastime.

There's a good hardy fist in your work Mike Gold
(The funeral of a dead worker is a long drum beat and quiet tears.)

There are guys yelling their heads off
Before the iron gates and the long rim of steel
Shouting their demands for better wages, shorter hours

Hammering down the locks that keep them out.
A couple with store bought teeth
Or kids on the way
And the wife not too sure the strike will work.
Guys with their hands sweating on the railings
Guys passing leaflets and whistling a little
And the waiting, the always endless waiting
And there's morning in your work Mike Gold
There's the iron gate open and the sound of machines

Coming up to meet the sun.
(There's a victory song in the wind that will remember a long drum beat and quiet tears.)

There's a real anger in your work Mike Gold.
(No man should live like a four legged animal
Man should stand on his two solid feet.)
You remember the tenements thick
Like flies crowded on the sand lots
Of the street.
(Some are still there and have not moved.)
Kids wearing who they are on their jackets
Bright with the honor of their gang.
Looking for a buck
That may plop out of the sky
Or lay waiting in a candy store across the street.
Decades of understanding Mike Gold.

Now when some fellows who claim
They see a light
Who turn their backs
Who learn to spell with different words
That are bought and paid for.
It's good to have you around Mike
Dragging the phonies out of the woodwork
Holding them up in the clear, bright beginning
Of a new day.
Exposing the lie where you see it.
Listening to the guys on the corner
And putting your damn good sense in.
Hey Mike
Your songs are as sharp as ever
Still making a wonderful noise like a howling army
Telling us not to sing alone
But sing together!

Robin Hood—Fact and Legend

"The Adventures of Robin Hood," which makes its debut on CBS TV, Monday, Sept. 26 (7:30-8:00p.m.), prompts an intriguing question: How much of the Robin Hood story is legend? ... fact? ... or a mixture of both?

The oldest datable mention of the Sherwood Forest idol is in the second edition of William Langland's "Vision of Piers Plowman," about 1377. Around this time were composed the ballads that were printed in 1510 by Wynken de Worde under the title of "Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode." This work contained 456 four-line stanzas. The separate poems were joined and from them Francis J. Child compiled a list of 39 ballads dealing with Robin Hood for his "English and Scottish Ballads" (1857-58).

From the Elizabethan era, which abounds in mention of his exploits, to the nuclear and television age of today, Robin Hood has grown steadily as one of the world's most eminent folklore heroes. Ben Jonson mentions him in "Sad Shepherd." Sid Walter Scott introduces

him as Locksley in "Ivanhoe." Tennyson made him the central figure in the drama "The Foresters." Robin Hood and Maid Marian." Howard Pyle wove his legend into the "Merry Adventures of Robin Hood." Alfred Noyes wrote the poetic drama "Robin Hood" which was produced in 1927. Then there is Reginald de Koven's comic opera "Robin Hood."

Douglas Fairbanks played the title role in a movie version of Robin Hood in 1922. Errol Flynn essayed it in 1938. Cornel Wilde starred in "Bandit of Sherwood Forest" in 1946, and in 1950 John Derek impersonated the perennial favorite in a film entitled "Rogues of Sherwood Forest."

But it is in ballad tradition that Robin Hood's epic has been glorified through the centuries. In fact, ballads are to all appearances the original source of the legends. In these, he is represented as being the last of the Saxons—a Saxon holding out against the Norman conquerors.

Met Music School Registration for Fall Term Opens

The Metropolitan Music School, 18 W. 74 St., announces that registration is open all of this week in preparation for the fall term which begins next Monday, Sept. 19. Instruction in all instruments.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC SCHOOL

For Children & Adults

PIANO
VOICE
STRINGS
THEORY
WOODWINDS
BRASSES

GUITAR
HARMONY
MANDOLIN
ACCORDION
JAZZ
COMPOSITION

Children's Dance & Drama—Chorus
Preparatory Department
18 West 74th Street
(Near Central Park West) TE 3-2761
Register Now for Fall Term

'Russian Holiday' Saturday at Stanley; Also Indian Festival

With the great interest now being shown in the exchange of visitors between East and West, the Stanley's new feature film 'Russian Holiday' which opens Saturday will afford many Americans an additional opportunity to see the people who make up the 16 Republics.

Special features of the curriculum 'Russian Holiday' is a color documentary of the youth celebration held recently in Moscow. Thirty Soviet cameramen shot the enormous parade which includes displays and exhibits, pageants, dances, and athletic competitions representing all 16 Republics.

As an added attraction the Stanley will present the first showing of 'Indian Festival', a color film of the artists and entertainers from India who recently visited the Soviet Union. Indian songs, dances, ballets and dramatic acts are seen in this portion of the program.

According to the Stanley management, 'Russian Holiday' and 'Indian Festival' were "enthusiastically acclaimed when shown at the Geneva Conference."

voice and theoretical subjects is available for both children and adults.

Special features of the curriculum include a pre-school and preparatory department, children's dance and drama, elementary and advanced work in jazz, folk courses in the fretted instruments, and workshops for teachers.

Earl Robinson will continue his children's chorus, and Peter Seeger, Norman Cazden, Wallingford Riegger, Rudolf Jankel, Carroll Hollister and Sidney Finkelstein will offer courses for adults. Descriptive bulletins are available.

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

Variety . . .

KRAMER AND THE CUP—Jack Kramer patriotically helped prepare our Davis Cup team for the matches with Australia by lending his coaching help to Trabert and Seixas. Now pro promoter Kramer is doing his best to entice Tony Trabert into the professional ranks (with more than a fair chance of success) thus removing the only hope the U.S. has of getting the Davis Cup back next year. We're not rapping Jack, just noting the little irony. Jack's in the business and the dough comes first.

Incidentally, Trabert will have still another pro offer to weigh, this one from Dick Gonzales, who has led a successful pro tour of Europe, Australia and South America, after, he claims, being frozen out of the Kramer troupe. Gonzales is called by those who have seen him the best tennis player in the world right now.

WELCOME BACK, KIDDIES! First day of school for New York's children, and first school day since Geneva. So what do they hear Monday afternoon? Something perhaps to indicate that the horror image of atomic war has receded and that the prospect of a world living in peace and friendship is coming into focus if we all work at it?

Oh sure! What they heard was the chilling blast of the air raid sirens.

THE YANKEE BENCH strength is a formidable factor in the pennant fight and you realized that to the full Sunday in the first game, when, leading 4-1, Stengel was able to call on the likes of Bill Skowron and Elston Howard, (his two top average hitters!) who walked and singled respectively for the final crushing two runs. Check the names NOT in the batting order before any Yankee game to get a full appreciation of this factor, which lets Stengel make more moves than anyone. At the start of the biggest game of the year Sunday, the Yanks had Skowron, Howard, Carey, Coleman, Robinson, Cerv and Silvera on the bench.

Nor are the Yankees exactly a dying empire, as per the wishful thought of so many anti-Yankee fans, the most numerous anti-group in all sportdom. Here are the credentials of three young men brought up Sunday to fill out the bench for the rest of the way.

John Blanchard, 22-year-old left-handed hitting catcher from Birmingham, led the Eastern League in homers with 35 and was second in rbis with 105, something for a catcher! His homer total was second highest in the league's history. Marv Throneberry, 21-year-old first base-outfielder, led the Triple A American Association, at Denver, in homers with 36 and rbis with 117 on his .275 batting average. Dick Tetelbach, out of Yale and one of the few Ives to look like he might make it, hit .309 at Denver with good power and 23 stolen bases. There is a shortstop named Jerry Lumpe at Birmingham who is rated even with Montreal's Fernandez as the minor's top shortstop prospect.

JOKE TOLD to me in pressbox Sunday: Man wrote a letter to the government saying, "Dear Sirs—I am a loyal American and I am broke. Would you kindly send me one of those loyalty checks I've been hearing about."

WHEN BILLY HARRELL was announced as the Cleveland shortstop in the 8th inning of the opener there was a burst of cheers from somewhere in the stands, which must have puzzled many fans. The cheering undoubtedly came from an upstate contingent which recalled the young Negro star as a marvellous college basketball player for Siena College of Albany.

CAPSULE SUM UP of the American League race—"The Yanks are clearly a better team than Cleveland outside of pitching, with the best balance of defense, speed, power and reserves. But pitching is part of the game and Cleveland has it, more of the real good variety than the Yanks. So the Yanks chance depends on how the pitching goes from here in. Without the deal for Turley and Larsen, in which they gave up not a single player who would be helping them now, the Yanks would have been no threat for the flag despite their superiority over the league in all other respects."

HERE'S AT LEAST one prediction on the World Series, no matter which A.L. team wins it—by Mrs. Myrtle Power of Buford, Georgia, the 71-year-old lady who won \$8,000 on THAT television program.

"The Dodgers, hands down, no matter which team it plays," says Mrs. Power.

A baseball fan for 60 years, Mrs. Power explains she was brought up in a baseball family, and recalls making the family trip to Atlanta to see the big league teams in exhibition games against the local minor leaguers during the spring. She also recalls that Ty Cobb came from rural Georgia not far from Buford.

Mrs. Power, an avid Dodger fan, came to New York in October 1953, to see the Dodgers win the world championship for the first time. They didn't win it, and she decided to stay here till they did. She got a job out on the Island and here she is this year confident that this is it. She manages to see an average of two games a week during the season and follows baseball the other five days via TV and radio.

Can the Dodgers let her down?

MORE HORSEPOWER—You've heard of "responsible industry," haven't you? Here is responsible industry's answer to the ever rising death toll on the highways, which all experts agree is due primarily to too much speed. From story in Sunday's Times about the coming 1956 car models:

"The manufacturers will step up engine horsepower once again."

Now try and find one word in all the solemn death toll articles and editorials even SUGGESTING that the manufacturers and their cynical horsepower-competition have anything to do with the case. But don't strain your eyes looking, the auto companies are big advertisers and you don't criticize big advertisers.

Which is certainly as good a place as any to ask those who haven't done so yet to shoot in the money this non-subsidized newspaper so desperately needs.

Classified Ads

HELP WANTED

OFFICE WORKER WANTED: must be able to read Yiddish. Call or apply in person—Morning Freiheit, 35 E. 12th St. AL 4-9420.

FOR SALE

HI-FI PHONO with G.E. Reluctance Cartridge. Reg. 59.95, SPEC. 139.95. Standard Brand Dist. 143-4th Ave. (13 & 14 Sts.) GR 3-7819. 1 hour free parking or 2 tokens.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, storage, long distance, pickup service, days, nights, weekends. Budget Movers. CH 3-3766.

MOVING, storage, long distance, experienced piano movers. Wendell, JE 6-8800.

MOVING • STORAGE

FRANK GIARAMITA

18 E. 7th St. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Dock Workers Are People with Homes and Families

By GEORGE MORRIS

The newspapers would have us believe that the waterfront strike is for the right of a criminal to work on the docks. That is the line of propaganda that has been dinned into the ears of the general public. In fact, since 1952, when former Gov. Thomas E. Dewey embarked on his campaign to destroy the International Longshoremen's Association by naming a committee to hold hearings on "crime on the waterfront" the ILA has been pictured in the minds of the people as the "mobsters' union."

Completely sidetracked in this picture given to the public is the meaning of the struggle to the 60,000 longshoremen and other dock workers employed along the entire coast—what it means in their daily lives and to their families.

What do the spokesmen of the ILA mean when they charge the Bi-State Waterfront Commission, that now dominates the waterfront, with being "inhuman?"

We are not speaking here of harshness toward hardened criminals whom on occasions the Waterfront Commission rules off the waterfront with considerable publicity fanfare. We are speaking of THOUSANDS of just ordinary dock workers.

When Governors Harriman and Meyner reject the pleas of the longshoremen for an impartial hearing and tell them that they have not placed their grievances

before the Bi-State Commission, they are simply not telling the truth.

On Jan. 17, at the commission's offices, 15 Park Row, I witnessed the longshoremen—their leaders and rank and file workers—tell of their grievances to Samuel M. Lane, executive director and counsel of the commission. They spent a whole morning telling of them, while Lane and his aides listened. But it was like pleading before the prosecutor. Lane politely ignored them.

The longshoremen protested against the new rules the Waterfront Commission instituted through which 15,000 men on the dock registration rolls were to be eliminated—driven off the waterfront.

The longshoremen are not against "decasualization" trimming of the rolls to the number that are actually needed on the waterfront. The 43,000 that were on the rolls were far too many for the number of jobs available. But the commission's plan seemed neatly devised to get rid of many old-timers in the process of dropping those who don't really depend on longshoring for a livelihood.

PIER 6, BROOKLYN

The business agent of Local 1618, covering Pier 6, Brooklyn, gave an example. That pier was closed down for several months. Some 300 to 400 permanently employed dockers on that pier held on to their jobs in the hope the

dock would reopen. Meanwhile, they were trying to make a few dollars at other jobs.

Why are they clinging to this pier. Many of them are in the upper age brackets, in need of perhaps a year or two more in longshoring to qualify for an industry's pension and social security. They cannot get work elsewhere on the docks as "extra-gangs" because the inhuman "indoor shape-up" in the Waterfront Commission halls allows a hiring boss to come in and pick any man he likes. He doesn't pick men past middle age.

That's why these longshoremen—many of them 30 or more years in the industry, cannot qualify under the Commission's rule requiring a record of at least eight days work monthly for six months or be stricken off the registration rolls. But any casual newcomer who is younger, stronger and more attractive to a hiring boss, easily meets the requirement and stays on the rolls.

15,000 THREATENED

Some days before those hearings, 15,000 longshoremen received notices that unless they can show otherwise, the records disqualify them. One longshoreman told of a man 38 years in the trade who received such notice.

True, only some 7,000 of those were eventually removed from the registration rolls, but one can only imagine the scare the commission's letters brought to the families of the 8,000 homes whose breadwin-

ners did succeed in proving their right to stay in the trade.

The commission ostensibly charged with the task of cleaning up crime on the waterfront is armed with sweeping subpoena and investigative powers. Staffed by former FBI men and other police agents, it is constantly searching for men with criminal records, with special attention going to the active ILA people. The Commission has so far removed from the rolls 629 men on grounds that they had a record of convictions for crime in their lives. The majority of these offenses were petty, like selling policy tickets among fellow-workers on the docks or engaging in a brawl, and often for activities stemming from strikes.

But the process of ruling these men off the docks went far beyond the scope of their homes and families. Often the commission agents subpoena dozens in a neighborhood in their search for material on one man. A fear is thrown into families of men who hadn't the remotest connection to crime or criminals. The knock on the door by a "Bi-State investiga-

tor" has become a common feature in the communities along the waterfronts. They are living under a sort of police rule.

That the Commission's main objective is a union-busting one to keep the waterfront in a state of constant terror was well illustrated in the mass trial of 141 longshoremen by the commission that took 33 days last year for activities in the port-wide strike of February to April, 1954.

After 33 days and 5,374 pages of testimony, the Commission's trial judge found only six whom he could disqualify for work on the docks and only nine whom he ordered suspended from dock work for periods of one month to six.

Assuming the verdict was "just" in those cases, what about the 126 who have been deprived of many weeks earnings, fingered in their neighborhoods as "criminals" and "gangsters" and whose families were in jitters for months lest their means of livelihood be permanently taken away from them?

All these facts and many more were brought before the Commission. But it was like talking to a tombstone.

Daily Worker

New York, Wednesday, September 14, 1955

NAACP Urges Mayor Rename Judge Delaney

Asks Hearing on Dock Beefs

(Continued from Page 1)

ping Association, Attorneys John J. Sullivan and William Mischo attacked the Waterfront Commission and the law under which it was set up as a "conspiracy to destroy" the ILA.

ILA attorneys told the court the strike was a legitimate labor dispute and an injunction could therefore not be placed against the strike.

They argued that after the ILA and the New York Shipping Association signed a contract providing that extra men for the pier gangs were hired through the union, the commission "illegally" passed a "new ruling" that all men must be hired through commission centers, which the men have denounced as "fink stables."

The Shipping Association has refused the ILA demand to renegotiate the entire contract because of the new ruling, the ILA charged.

Justice Edgar J. Nathan, Jr., ordered ILA president William V. Bradley and other ILA officers to appear in Supreme Court at 10 a.m. today to show cause why they should not be punished for "contempt" for continuing the strike in opposition to the shipowners' temporary injunction issued last week by Judge Samuel DiFalco.

A stack of injunction orders signed by Judge William C. Hecht, Jr., was served on officers of the ILA, the ILA office staff and other longshoremen yesterday. The court attendant gave each ILA officer and longshoreman \$3 when the papers were served.

Thomas Gleason, ILA general organizer, said that if the striking dockers knew they could get a \$3 for receiving the court papers, they would be down to the ILA headquarters in thousands demanding to be served.

Issues of the strike will be outlined at a mass strike meeting, 10 a.m. today, at St. Nicholas Arena.

Capt. Bradley, informed he might face a prison sentence for calling the strike, said: "There comes a time when a man has to stand up and be counted."

Throughout the day five special investigators for the Waterfront Commission stood in front of ILA headquarters serving injunction papers on ILA officers and members.

A commission investigator entered the ILA offices and served Capt. Bradley with some papers. Longshoremen immediately identified him as the gumshoe man who touched off the strike last Wednesday when he refused to leave an ILA meeting at Pier 56, in Manhattan.

"There's the gestapo man," a dockers shouted as the commission investigator entered Bradley's office. Dockers identified him as the "mysterious Mr. Lynch."

Lynch walked out and was confronted by newsmen.

He was asked: "What is your first name?"

"No comment," the gumshoe replied.

"What is the purpose of your visit?" he was asked.

"Capt. Bradley will tell you," he said as he strode from the office.

"He's the bum who has been bothering us down on the West Manhattan piers," a longshoreman said as the commission investigator walked out.

"I work the big passenger ships," the dockers said, "and this guy and other commission gestapo agents always show up when we are taking off the baggage. When a passenger tips a longshoreman for carrying his baggage, one of these gestapo agents always runs over and asks if the longshoreman asked for money."

"We never ask for money. But when a passenger asks how much he should tip me, I say 'whatever you want to give'."

Another longshoreman explained how a snooper commission came to his home and questioned his wife about her husband's activities as a union man.

"He even questioned my children while I was working on the pier," the longshoreman said. "They are trying to make stool-pigeons out of our wives and children in an effort to smash our union."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday called on Mayor Wagner to reappoint Hubert T. Delany as Justice of the Domestic Relations Court. Delany's term expired August 31 and despite vigorous demands by labor, civic,

social and community organizations that the Negro jurist be renamed, the Mayor has thus far failed to act.

In its appeal to the Mayor, the national board of the NAACP said: "We cannot believe that you would bow to clandestine pressures and discard Judge Delany." It called on the Mayor to permit Delany to rebuff certain undisclosed charges made against him which observers believe are the basis for the stall by City Hall.

The NAACP's action on behalf of Judge Delany is the first time in its history that the organization has taken such a step.

Underscoring the conspiracy against the Negro judge is the report that Mayor Wagner intended to reappoint Justice Justice Wise Polier to the same court today to a full 10-year term. This will be the third term for the liberal jurist.

HULAN JACK'S ROLE

Pressure for Delany's appointment has been mounting ever since reliable although unverified accounts had it that Manhattan Bor-

ough President Hulan Jack has been the chief obstacle to Delany's second term. Reports have been circulating that Jack is driving a wedge in NAACP ranks with his backing of Edward R. Dudley, director of the NAACP Fight For Freedom Fund, for the post.

Dudley, a former U.S. Minister Plenipotentiary to Liberia, told the press:

"I am not a candidate for this position. I know that my name has been mentioned, but I do not know who is back of it."

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, declared that he hadn't heard of the Dudley bid and then added tartly: "Nor have I heard nor am I interested in what Hulan Jack may be doing."

The NAACP wire to Wagner said:

"While the NAACP does not ordinarily intervene in matters of this kind, we do so in this instance, not only because Judge Delany is our colleague as a board member but also because a fundamental princi-

ple is involved.

"Judge Delany has rendered fine public service to his nation and his race, and especially to New York City for many years and we reliably informed that in recognition of this fact you had only recently reassured him reappointment."

"It appears that subsequently, from sources undisclosed, allegations of some kind, also unofficially unrevealed—even to Judge Delany—have been presented to you and that this has been the cause of your failure thus far to reappoint him."

Wilkins, Arthur Spingarn, president of the NAACP, and Channing H. Tobias, board chairman, signed the telegram.

TWU Rejects Authority Offer On Wage Hike

The CIO Transport Workers Union yesterday rejected the latest offer of the Transit Authority and said it would present its counter offer at another negotiating session to be held today at 11 a.m. at the Authority office, 370 Jay St., Brooklyn.

The Authority at a 1½-hour session offered a 14 cents increase in a three-year contract. The proposal was 7 cents immediately retroactive to March 15, and 7 cents additional for July 1, 1956.

The increases, according to the Authority, are conditional on the union accepting a two-year extension of the present contract, through June 1958.

"Neither the money nor the length of contract is acceptable," said Michael J. Quill, TWU president, at a news conference.

"However, this TA offer is an improvement over previous offers. We got down to serious bargaining."

The union tonight will hold a mass membership rally at 8 p.m. Friday's scheduled half-day work-stoppage, said Quill, was still on.

Locals of District 4 Pledge Aid to Westinghouse Strikers

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 13.—Striking Westinghouse Electric Corp. workers in 28 plants were heartened today with the announcement of Milton Wehrauch, president of District 4, CIO International Union of Electrical Workers, that all the locals of this New Jersey-New York area had pledged weekly contributions for the walkout.

The 44,000 Westinghouse workers went on strike Sunday midnight in solidarity with the East Pittsburgh plant local on strike for five weeks against a speed-up job retiming scheme of the company.

The action by District 4, one of the largest of the IUE, follows the full backing for the strike voted by the Western Pennsylvania district of the union.

The strike was called after East Pittsburgh's local 601, backed by the district, rejected a settlement negotiated and recommended by

James B. Carey and R. D. Blasier, vice president of the company.

The recommended deal hardly modified the company's plan, and actually stated in writing the company's right to re-time the jobs without "interference" of the union.

Carey reported "no progress" today after further talks with the company. Meanwhile struck Westinghouse plants were completely shut and picketed.

The company's press releases, charging the negotiated agreement failed to get approval because of a "rift" in the ranks of the top leadership, was today denied in a statement issued by Local 601.

There was a possibility that the negotiations on the current dispute will overlap into talks on the wage re-opener due to begin Sept. 15, with a right for the union to strike by Oct. 15 if no agreement is reached.